



P e n s É É S

Le journal de l'École Européenne de Strasbourg

Dealing with Exam stress

Erasmus+ trips

Fast Fashion

Mois de l'Europe



Haut-Karabagh

FAMES

School news and current affairs

Sports and music

Illustration de Claire S5-DE



SOMMAIRE

Editorial : fourteen years at the EES	3
Studentboard : Evènements à venir	8
Some historical perspective on eurovision	9
Coachella 2023	11
Exams, and how to deal with "The Stress"	12
Erasmus+ : How to find Friends in every corner of the European Union	- 15
Power of sport to unite?	17
Ees students at FAMES	20
An insight on Lana del Rey's latest album	23
Die Wirtschaftswunderfrau Aenne Burda	25
L'Europe et la migration	27
Fast fashion	28
Les actus des derniers mois	33
Haut-Karabagh : un problème caucasien	35
Le saviez-vous?	37
Comic strip	38
The Story of gender	42

WHAT'S NEW IN THE EDITORIAL TEAM ?

A warm welcome to Zoe Timmerbeil and Layla Irla-Achkor, our newest journalist / illustrator duo from S3 (soon to be S4) DE ! Their addition to the team promises to bring more German-language content and a new dynamic to the group in the future.

We would like to bid farewell to our committed journalists and newspaper organisers the relentless and creative Chloé Muess, the brilliant Jovan Naumovski and the great artist Alexia King from S7-EN. Although you will truly be missed, we are certain that you have important things to share with the world and look forward to hearing from you in the future. Thank you so much for your commitment to making PensEES a great success !

For those of you who want to join or lead the editorial team next year, please contact Mr. Eghtesad or Ms. Orensa by e-mail or in person. A training session will be organised at the start of the school year to learn the basics of journalism and our digital tools. Although this should not be your main motivation, you should know that participating in such a project is a great addition to a university application. You are free to choose your topics and the form taken by your work.



EDITORIAL : FOURTEEN YEARS AT THE EES

Chloé Muess - S7En

The European School of Strasbourg (EES) has over a thousand students of a wide range of nationalities and ages, starting from pre-school all the way to the end of high school. My journey at the EES began in M1 and is just about to end, in S7. I grew up alongside the school's evolution for fourteen straight years. This final article in the school newspaper marks the end of the first chapter of my life and my farewell to the EES.

2009 was my very first year in the EES. My teacher, Ms. Claire, was a kind and gentle lady who loved teaching and taking care of her mini students. We began with two years in the same preschool class, M1 and M2, between the ages of 4 and 6. The first generation of students who spent their entire education at the EES from M1 to S7 began their journey here, one year after the school's opening in 2008. In the picture below you may recognize some of the previous S7 students who graduated last year, but can you recognize the current S7 students ?



Class photo of the 2009-2010 M1 / M2 students.

I remember my first day in M1 very clearly. My mom dropped me off bright and early, but the moment she kissed me goodbye and walked away, I cried out for her and ran out of the classroom to find her. She carried me back to the classroom

apologizing to Ms. Claire and both of them told me that I was going to be okay. My mom was finally able to go to work, and I found someone who quickly enough became my best friend.

M1 and M2 are a bit of a blur to me since I was very young, nonetheless I remember a couple of moments that remain deeply embedded in my mind.

First, there was show and tell. I remember not having anything special and meaningful to say at the time, so I simply brought my favourite stuffed animals and told everyone when and where I got them. That day, there was a fire drill. Since I had never experienced a fire drill before, I panicked and gathered all of my stuffed animals that I took outside with me. Of course, Ms. Claire wasn't too happy about this, because I was not supposed to take anything with me and this action could have been quite dangerous in a real fire. I didn't really care; I was just happy that I had my stuffed animals with me.



Describing the next special moment of preschool requires a bit of context. Every week, depending on your behaviour, work, and participation, students got a smiley face on a chart. When you reached 10 smiley faces, you received a prize of your choice (an eraser that helps you hold your pen properly, a pencil case, a pencil, and a pencil sharpener... At the end of any given week, I finally received my tenth smiley face, I was so excited to choose my surprise. I don't remember exactly what I picked, but knowing myself, it must have been the eraser or pencil case.

Finally, the moment every mini student loved and waited for was impatiently was... milk time! Every day at a certain hour, two young students were chosen to go to a room filled with cartons of milk and bring some back to class. The cartons were small enough to be held in your hand, had a white background and a black and white cow's face on the front. A straw at the back was stuck to the back side of the carton. We would all quietly sit around the table and lick our lips waiting for that special time of the day. It truly was the best.

I was known as the kid who always hurt herself, I always ended up in the nurse's office waiting to get one of those blue ice packs. Funnily enough, I am still known by my friends and family as someone who always gets hurt.



Class photo of the 2010-2011 M2 students. Perhaps some of you will recognise yourselves !

Of course, this was just the beginning of my journey, primary was a new step in life and we had actual classes! In our maths class, we had two exercise books and the front cover of those books displayed a boy and a girl, the main characters of the books. As I grew up and entered P2, P3... those characters grew as well. For me, the best moment in primary was receiving our last exercise book where the girl and the boy were all grown up. I remember maths class more specifically than the rest.



Class photo of the P..... students.

To be honest, I don't recall much from primary, although I do remember being really excited about having a Canadian teacher, Ms. Cross. Ms. Cross, if you're reading this, please know that you were my favorite teacher and became my idol all throughout the rest of primary school. (no offense to the other teachers, you guys' still rock!)

The best part about primary were doing plays and the golden hour. Working on the plays was fun, not only because we made the props ourselves, but we also because we got to skip some classes. Golden hour was the time of the day when the class was free to do anything it liked. Most of the time we did art, making a cardboard car for instance. But when it was a nice day, either sunny or snowy, we would go to the playground.

Every Friday afternoon, there was a moment called European Hours, where every section (En, Fr, De) was mixed together and assigned to a teacher. We did various activities such as playing games, watching movies, or working on projects. The purpose of these moments was for us to bond with the other sections, and not just remain with our friends in our comfort zone. A game that most people didn't enjoy was created by Ms. Hobbes : the quiet and staying-still game. You had to choose a position that suited you, and when Ms. Hobbes started the game, you were not allowed to move nor make a sound. Even if she saw your stomach move because you were breathing, you were eliminated.

In P5, there was a moment at the end of the year when you were paired up with an S1 student and had the chance to be an S1 student for a day. Everyone was so impatient to finally turn right towards secondary instead of left. It feels like it was just yesterday when I went to the secondary section with my buddy.

At the end of P5, we made graduation hats out of paper and had a farewell to primary ceremony. I don't remember that day in detail, but I remember finally feeling like a grown-up.

I always thought that S1 was going to be a really big transition, but personally, the biggest transition for me was S4 to S5, because that is when you enter high school, meaning that you have to be more independent. Ms. Kenny was an amazing teacher for us. She made the classes fun and taught us how to perform Irish dances, Ms. Kenny, you made my first years in secondary school go by without any issues.

S1 to S3 are a bit of a blur, with the exception of some exciting class trips. I don't remember exactly in what order the trips took place, but overall we went to: Fribourg, Lake Constance, and Lutembach.

Unfortunately, I could not find any pictures of those trips, but to everyone who was there, the pictures remain engraved in our minds.

This article could not be complete without referring to my final years at the EES, S5 to S7. In my opinion, the most stressful part of S5 was my first exams, which you realize over the years to be nothing compared to what you have to go through in S7. Don't worry, exams are not as scary as you may think. When I first started S5, I was especially excited to have access to the big kid foyer despite the awful smell and the fact that it overheated in the summer.

During S4 and S5, dynamics changed between friendship groups : new ones were made, others were broken, and new friendships took form. Teenagers change a lot during these key years and you might feel pressured into being someone you're not just to be a part of something. I've been there, desperately wanting to be part of the popular group by hanging out with them from time to time, but I didn't really participate in their conversations. Unfortunately, I got caught up in some class drama once in a while. Most of the drama undoubtedly happens between S4 and S7. Due to the fact that we've all known each other for so long, tensions can easily rise. Knowing most people in your class for many years has its advantages and disadvantages : you find comfort within your class, like a family, but with this comes all the family disputes.

Let's not forget that during those two years, we were in lockdown, making school complicated, for me at least. Teachers didn't know exactly how to handle the workload. Not only did we receive the lessons, but we also had to do a mountain of homework and had video classes scheduled in a chaotic manner. I found myself working from 8 AM to almost 9 PM

non-stop. I still thank the teachers for their efforts and encouragement during these hard times.

S7 was also a messy year with the complications we faced ; a new syllabus meaning new bac meaning no precise and accurate practice exams, some canceled events such as Euronight, Prank Day risking cancellation as did Prom Night. Prom turned out great in the end, thanks to immense efforts from the Studentboard. S7 is an emotional year, with an era coming to an end. No more “I’ll wait for you at the lockers” or “(teacher’s name) is absent!”, no more waiting for the Vie Scolaire to open the front doors or going to Super U with your friends. We will have to say goodbye to all of the small insignificant details that made up our daily routines.



Photos of the 2022-2023 S7 students at the "Percent", an event to celebrate the 100 days before the Baccalaureate.



As for the teachers, I will miss them all and I will never forget everything they did for us. For any readers who have Ms. Lampert as their Maths teacher, know that although she can be tough and give large amounts of work, you need to trust her. You might not believe her when she says that she is doing it for you, but she truly is. She cares so much for her students and wants to see them succeed, and the only way of getting good at Maths is through practice. Pour les élèves qui ont M. Fassiaux, il est un professeur excellent et passionné par son métier qui, certes, peut faire peur, mais sa façon de sortir de la salle en continuant d'expliquer le cours restera gravée dans nos mémoires. Ms. Tournon, also known as Ms. Tou, is the best chemistry teacher in the whole world. I know that she is very fun and that most students see her as a friend, but it's important to take her advice considering that chemistry is not an easy topic to teach.

Finally, I would like to thank all my teachers individually:

Mr. Penton, for your passion for English and the way you make literature interesting and entertaining (especially for a student like me who has a science-oriented brain and is not a fan of literature).

Ms. Lustig, for your kindness, and everything you've done for me over the years (you are a very scary teacher).

Ms. Tournon, for not giving up when we don't understand simple concepts in chemistry and for teaching me the ways of being a good lab researcher.

Mme. Simon, pour votre détermination à nous faire progresser, sans oublier le fait de transformer les échauffements en compétition ou course.

Ms. Lampert, for the patience you have when teaching complicated concepts in maths, and the great comebacks every time Eden says something incoherent.

Ms. Schmitt, for helping me write my thoughts clearly and understand some of my muddled examples.

M. Fassiaux, pour vos cours d'histoire ressemblant à des épisodes dans une série télévisée qui nous donnent envie de regarder le prochain épisode à la fin de chaque cours.

Mme. Villette, pour votre gentillesse et votre douceur, j'ai adoré les cours de français avec vous (et Mme. Mubaideen).

M. Eghtesad, pour avoir fondé le club journal, et votre connexion amicale avec vos élèves.

Thank you to all my teachers for believing in me and helping me get through all these years, I will miss you all very much.

Growing up alongside the EES was a special journey that I will never forget. I learned how to behave in groups and make valuable friends along the way. Of course, the journey had a few bumps now and then, but in the end, everything turned out well, and I have become an independent, organized, and motivated student, I am finally ready for the next chapter of my life: University.

In conclusion of my last editorial as an S7 student, I bid you all goodbye, and hopefully see you again someday!

European School of Strasbourg Class of 2023



ÉVÈNEMENTS À VENIR

Baccalauréat



Examens du Baccalauréat Juin 2023
Baccalaureate examinations June 2023
Abitur-Prüfungen Juni 2023

M.T.D 23.05		Recherche préparatoire ART 13 :00 – 14 :40
M.W.M 24.05		Recherche préparatoire ART 13 :00 – 14 :40
L.M.M 05.06	9:00-13:00 L1	
M.T.D 06.06	9:00-12:00/ 13 :00 L2/L2ADV	
M.W.M 07.06	9:00-12:00 HIS/LAT	14:00-17:00 MUS
J.T.D 08.06	9:00-12:00 GEO	
V.F.F 09.06	9:00-12:00 ECO	14:00-17:00 CHEM
S.S.S 10.06	9:00-15:00 ART	
L.M.M 12.06	9:00-11:00 MAT (avec calc)	14:00 – 16:00 MAT (sans calc)
M.T.D 13.06.	9:00-12:00/13:00 PHILO	
M.W.M 14.06	9:00-12:00 PHYS	14:00-17:00 L4 ESP/IT
J.T.D 15.06	9:00-12:00 L3	
V.F.F 16.06	9:00-12:00 BIO	

- Les examens auront lieu dans l'aula et la salle polyvalente.
Merci d'être présents **20 minutes** avant le début de l'épreuve.
- Exams will take place in the aula and the multipurpose room.
Please be there **20 minutes** before the beginning of the exam.
- Die Prüfungen werden in Mehrzweckhalle und der Aula stattfinden.
Wir bitten Sie, **20 Minuten** vor Beginn der Prüfung anwesend zu sein.

Good Luck to
all the S7s!

Prom



PRANK DAY

Secret

Graduation

The graduation ceremony!

1st July 2023



SOME HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE ON EUROVISION

Ugne Zukauskaite - S5EN

The Eurovision song contest has been held annually since 1956, except in 2020 because of Covid. This year it'll be celebrating its 67th edition in Liverpool, UK, instead of Ukraine, due to the security concerns caused by the Russian invasion in Ukraine. It is also due to the invasion that Russia has been suspended from the contest since 2021.

Some of my favorite Eurovision songs

Fairytale - Alexander Rybak
Sentimentai - Monika Liu
Friend of a Friend - Lake
Malawi
Hey Mamma - Sunstroke
Project

In 1956, there were only 7 countries who participated, while this year there are 37, which is the lowest amount of participants since 2014. Some countries like Montenegro and Monaco aren't participating because of financial constraints. While most countries have first time representatives, there are some countries like Sweden, Italy and Lithuania that have returning artists this year. Some people would say that having the experience and coming back is slightly unfair compared to the other artists, but I think it's truly the song and performance that speaks for the artist.



ABBA, winners of 1974 Eurovision,
Source : Rolling Stone

Some artists who experienced fame after the Eurovision contest are ABBA, who won in 1974, Celine Dion who won in 1988 representing France and Måneskin who won just a couple years ago but achieved worldwide popularity only a few months after. Although Sweden has won the contest 6 times, one of them being ABBA, it's actually Ireland that has won the most Eurovision contests (with 7 wins).



Now even though there are times where Eurovision is slightly political and divisive, I believe that it is still one of the biggest reasons why Europe feels like a true union. The music we hear each year carries different meanings, universal thoughts and emotions that the artists try to share with all of us. While the whole concept of Eurovision is based on European countries uniting and sharing their culture, music and creativity, there have also been countries outside of Europe that have competed such as Australia, Israel. This just shows how ineffable the effect of music is.

Fun facts about Eurovision:

- The youngest winner ever that won Eurovision was 13 year old Sandra Kim from Belgium who participated in 1986.
- The first contest was the only one that had two songs representing each country.
- The country that holds the record of getting the most points is Portugal with 758 points in 2017 with the song “Amar pelos dois” by Salvador Sobral.



Sandra Kim, winner of 1986 Eurovision,
Source : Imdb



The 4 winners of 1969 Eurovision,
Source : Eurovision.ee

- From 1994 to 2004 there were regulations eliminating the poorest performing countries from entering the following year's contest.
- Three songs that were sent to the Eurovision were written in a made up language, two of them coming from Belgium in 2003 and 2008, and one from the Netherlands in 2006, although parts of the song was in actual English.

In 1969 there were four winners, since there were no rules concerning ties back then. The following year Austria, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Portugal and Sweden all boycotted the contest, because they were unhappy with the 1969 results.



HERE COMES COACHELLA 2023

..... - S... EN

What is Coachella ?

Coachella is a music festival that takes place in Indio, California. It was co-founded by Paul Tollett and Rick Van Santen in 1999 . Coachella is one of the greatest music festivals in the world and some of the biggest names in music such as Madonna, Daft Punk and Beyoncé have played there.

At this year's Coachella there will also be a lot of great names attending Coachella such as Frank Ocean, Rosalia, Blackpink and many more. Obviously Coachella has a diversity of artists that each have different music styles that can appeal to different people.

Since Coachella is such a large festival, people come from all around the world to attend to it and it can be very crowded. Attending Coachella is something that most people have the chance to do only once in their life. Most people therefore tend to wear extravagant outfits and flashy make up, as can be seen on the photo below. More importantly though, Coachella is all about having fun and celebrating music.

Photos of the artists named in the article performing live at Coachella. Source : Coachella website.



ARE YOU READY FOR COACHELLA 2023 ?

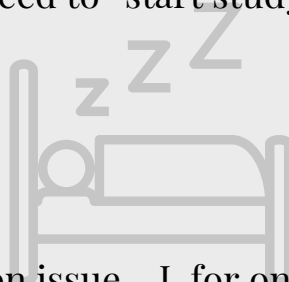


EXAMS, AND HOW TO DEAL WITH “THE STRESS”

Jovan Naumovski - S7EN

Exam season is slowly but surely approaching. It is currently the month of May and the ever-feared June exams are right around the corner, along with the heaps of stress that come with it. Everyone taking exams this June has already done them at least once. Nonetheless, even us S7's who are in our 6th exam session still feel stress, so don't be ashamed in it – it's natural. However, to help deal with the stress, here are a few tips that will (hopefully) help you with your study sessions and potentially help improve your grades, without mentioning that you need to “start studying earlier”.

Tip 1: Sleep earlier!



Ah, the classic sleep deprivation issue... I, for one, never follow this rule, as a fan of 2AM study sessions and homework submissions. This doesn't mean that you shouldn't try to sleep earlier (in fact I try to as well but fail every time). I'm sorry to burst your bubble, but that morning coffee or tea (my personal favourite) on the day of the exams just barely keeps you awake,. And even then, the state you're in can hardly be called “awake”. It's far healthier to simply study in the evening and go to sleep a bit earlier, instead of procrastinating until 11PM, then beginning to study and finally waking up an hour before the exam after 4 hours of sleep having forgotten absolutely everything. According to a study from two MIT professors quoted by *Nature* magazine, sleeping more correlates to higher grades. They add that it does not mean just sleeping more before the day of the exam. Instead, you should sleep a bit more in the days leading up to the exams and make sure to keep up with a consistent sleep schedule. This way you feel fresh and full of energy on exam day !



Tip 2: Take breaks!



Even if a lot of teachers tell us to do it during an exam, make sure to take breaks while you study. Every half an hour or so, feel free to take a short break. Don't be ashamed to scroll through some memes or posts – in fact, if you do it consistently (all while keeping the breaks short), it will take your mind off of the work for a while, just enough to be able to freshly restart. If you never allow yourself such breaks, you'll probably end up taking longer ones later and you will lose focus. By taking short breaks, you're able to keep your focus and interest for longer, and hopefully get that higher grade on the exam.

Tip 3: Think of something else.



This is probably the hardest thing to do, but just like overworking yourself and not taking any breaks, this is also an issue. It is hard to keep your mind off of the exams – when everyone's talking about it, from your parents, to your friends, your teachers and even the administration, it adds a lot of extra pressure and expectations. For one, try to put them aside a bit. You don't need to forget them completely either, but it can help if you ignore what they're saying for a bit to ease off the pressure.

Secondly, there is a problem based on our own beliefs. We often like to think that everything hinges on the next exams. The idea that the future depends on one specific event is common in other fields as well. This is simply not true. Even though they are important, especially for us S7's where half of our grade depends on the June exams, the belief that our life is dependent on our exam results is wrong. This is, in my view, the biggest source of pressure. If you take your mind off the importance of the exams, if you stop caring about their importance and only think of them as just another small test, it definitely helps ease off the pressure and weight on your shoulders.



You may think that this is easier said than done. It helps if you have something else going on, something on the side that you can look forward to, instead of getting stuck in a web of exam stress. Think about the holidays, sports, a book you like, or anything that you find interesting and that can ease your mind off of exams. (Obviously, you must do this in your spare time. I'd avoid doing this during an exam, when you'll need all of your focus to be set on the exam topic).

Tip 4: Avoid despair.



I know that this is a big one to ask, but whatever you do, don't give up. Even if you don't think you can solve an exercise or answer a question, you still need to try. Guessing is better than doing nothing, even if the exam questions aren't multiple choice. As for studying, try to avoid being gloomy about an exam. If you genuinely think you will fail, you're already halfway down the road towards failure, since you might avoid putting any effort into succeeding. Do the opposite, double down on your work and believe in yourself. Set yourself an objective: "I want at least a _ on my exam". Even if it might add some extra pressure, it can help with your feeling of despair. It could also motivate you to do better. If you don't reach the goal in the end, but still put in the effort, that's fine. You don't need to harm yourself because you did not get the best grade in the class. Just try your best so you don't have any regrets.

I hope these tips were of some use to you and helped alleviate your stress. Whatever your situation might be, I wish you (and myself) the best of luck for the exams. Don't forget to try your best; you'll be surprised by how smart you are. And never forget – You Can Do It!



ERASMUS + , A WAY TO FIND FRIENDS IN EVERY CORNER OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Klim Stepanenko - S5EN, Tallinn European School (Estonia)

You've probably heard of the Erasmus Student Mobility program, which allows for students from different schools to go on a student exchange, whether it be only one student or a whole class, for a period anywhere between 4 days and 3 months. What you probably not know is that this program is not only open for European Schools, but also for any school within the EU, that you don't have to be an EU citizen to participate in it, but most importantly, that all expenses are covered for each student's trip.

This opens up many opportunities for schools to collaborate, but what are the benefits of such a program?

Well, if a fully paid trip has not convinced you, here a few other benefits of an exchange program:

- **Culture** – An exchange program is an excellent opportunity to discover a new culture and a country's people in real life. You also get to know how different school systems function and different students study around the world. Not to mention that you get a feel of life is outside of the school.

- **People** – Exchange programs provide an excellent opportunity to immerse in a new country and experience its culture on your own. Relax, it is only for a limited amount of time !



- **Projects and topics** – You get to research and understand hot topics and concentrate on current problems around the world, and present different ideas on how to solve them.



- **Travel** – Travelling allows you to discover new interesting places alongside different groups of people. Going on an exchange with your classmates provides the means to get to know your class in a whole new way.



Now, hopefully motivated, you and your classmates are thinking how you could possibly join this program. But what could a group of students possibly do to join this multi-school program?

A lot in fact ! A motivated, hard-working class can make a shift in the school in favour of an Erasmus exchange with ease, and quickly. To get the school to consider your class for an exchange, you must show the school staff your motivation. To do that you will need to, first of all, make a plan and understand where you would like to go.

Next, you need to find a teacher who would be interested in taking the class on your trip around Europe. It doesn't necessarily have to be your class teacher. You'll need to present your plan and a price estimate for the whole affair (the cheaper, the better). Meanwhile, try to get in contact with the exchange school or place that you plan to visit, and ideally try to get them and their teachers involved (this should speed up the whole process). Once you follow these procedures, the process should get moving quickly. If you are willing to do more to accelerate the process, make sure to check out the Erasmus+ website, as many of the documents are useful to help students prepare their project.

This procedure is actually much easier than it sounds, as many websites can get you cheap and varied transport and accommodation solutions quickly. With these easy steps, and a bit of patience, the whole of Europe is open to you, without paying a single cent for it!

Hope to meet you somewhere around Europe!



North Lake
Garda, Italy.
Credits :
Wikimedia



THE POWER OF SPORT TO UNITE?

James Karaca - S5EN

Due to the fact that it is currently Europe Month, I thought it would be appropriate to talk about what sports (and football in particular) mean to people. Do they have negative or positive effects on the relations between European nations and Europeans. Do they divide or unite Europeans ? How do states use sports to improve diplomatic relations ?

Sports are adored by millions around the world, but who knew they had more power than just entertaining people. More specifically, “the beautiful game” of football has been a means to unite countries and cities but can also divide them.

On the one hand, the love of the game could bring together some people, who never thought they had anything in common. However, sports can also divide or separate those who thought they were closest. Today there are still deep rivalries that come alive during practically every football game, whether a national or club match. Of course, some rivalries can mean much more than others. But as witnessed during the last world cup, millions of fans both in the Qatari stadiums and around the world all had one thing in common: The love of the game.

“True sportsmanship promotes friendship, respect, and tolerance, among other universal values.”



A friendly rivalry on the field.
Source: beinsports.com

“Sports can unite worlds, tear down walls and transcend race, the past, and all probability. Unlike life, sport matters.” - Shehan Karunatilaka (Sri Lankan writer)

Around Europe of course just like anywhere else around the world, the concept of playing against each other in an organised event sparks rivalries, but in many ways that is not a bad thing. It can create a sense of community by uniting fans of a same team against a rival.



But some rivalries can be taken one step too far, where its "friendly" aspect no longer remains. Rivalries can become so intense that they descend into conflict and violence.

There are many examples of deep rivalries on the international scale of football in Europe such as Netherlands vs Germany since the 1974 World Cup Final. There are also such rivalries between clubs in Europe. For example "El Classico" (Real Madrid vs FC Barcelona), the "Northwest Derby" (Liverpool vs Manchester United) or the "Derby di Milano" (Inter Milan vs A.C. Milan).

Although FIFA may claim that "Football Unites the World", the sport creates bitterness against opposing teams, just like in any other sport. It especially unites those rooting for the same team.

Due to the passion and the emotion they provoke, sports can be used as one of the most powerful ways of uniting people. In fact few things can do it in the same manner. Although it does depend on the football fan, a rivalry can create mutual respect and a sentiment of friendship no matter what the full-time score is.



Tense situation during "El Classico". Source: www.bt.com

Sport can even cause rivalries within a household if there is more than one nationality present. I'm sure many students with double citizenships have experienced at the European School of Strasbourg. When this happens, which country do you choose to support? Is it the underdog? Is it the team most likely to win?

I spoke to some anonymous students at the European School to find out their views on the subject.

Has supporting a particular team in a sport ever brought you closer to someone? Or perhaps created rivalries?

"Yes, in fact it has, once when I was watching a football match with a friend of mine when I found out we were supporting opposing teams. I can say with confidence that at that moment, sports had divided us, but later we looked back at it and in the end, we were just happy to have spent time together and shared those memories."



“I would say that about the time when I watched a match with some friends and some people I had never met before. We all supported the same team, and along the match we got to know each other better and talked about the team, since we shared the same interest.”

States can even use sports as a way of building a connection, finding common ground or even a “friendship”. Common interests over a specific sport, can be a means to achieve peace or make a situation seem peaceful.

The example of Turkey and Armenia shows how sports diplomacy works even if it is not always permanent. The Turkish and Armenian national football teams were meant to play against each other for a 2008 World Cup qualifying match. The political relations between both countries

have been especially tense, going back to the Armenian genocide of 1915 and disputes over its recognition ever since. These football matches were imagined as a way of relieving this tension. The Armenian president at the time, Serzh Sargsyan, invited Turkish President Abdullah Gul to watch the match together.

Armenia exceptionally granted visas to Turkish fans to travel to Yerevan (capital of Armenia) to watch the match. The two national teams played each other again in Bursa (Turkey) in 2009. Sargsyan turned out to be the first Armenian Head of State to visit Turkey for a football match. Even though these good relations may have been temporary they were a great step forward, at least symbolically.

What do you think ? Do sports divide Europeans or unite them ?



Photo of the Turkish and Armenian presidents side by side at a football game between the two national teams in Bursa (2009). Source: eufoa.org



EES STUDENTS AT FAMES

Zoé RACZ - S3EN

From March 15th to March 19th, the second Festival of Arts and Music of the European Schools ('FAMES') took place in Luxembourg. In order to take part in this unique event, each school selected a few students either talented in an the field of art or with a special interest in music in one or more instruments, including vocals.

The art section from our school was represented by Nourélia Cusi-Veber, Maxime Poidevin, Elise Stoeckel and Chloe Stoeckel, accompanied by Art teacher Ms. Vanessa Lenzi-Grillot. The music section was represented by Iris Juvonen, Sophio Kvachakidze, Vera Abubakirova and Zoé Racz, accompanied by their Music teacher Ms. Lisa Fischer.



Students at work during the FAMES week. Credits : Zoe.

Even though all participants (teachers and students alike) already shared a connection in a sense, thanks to their shared passions, the festival aimed to 'build bridges' between the students from different schools and countries. This worked extremely well from the very first day. Strangers in the hostel's corridors smiled at one another, chatted and were no longer strangers by the end of the trip. Everybody socialized and participants could easily relate to one another, because they were all connected by the shared experience of being a student or teacher at a European School and their passion for music and art.



The days were crammed with engaging activities. Among them was the opening ceremony on the first day of our arrival, where some of the students could already put their amazing talents on display. One of the performances is particularly worthy of being mentioned: it was a baroque-flamenco dance and harp performance based on the music of Deborah Henson-Conant. There were daily art workshops and morning rehearsals for the choir and the orchestra. The participants also got to visit the city center of Luxembourg one afternoon and some students even visited museums. In addition, on one occasion, all the students and teachers visited the European Court of Justice – a memorable visit for all of us.

But don't imagine these were four full days and serious activities without any fun. Besides exchanging phone numbers, hanging out with new people and having the the time of our lives, the organizers held an open stage party on Friday evening. During this special event, everyone could join in and present their talents in an informal maner. During the closing ceremony, we could finally shine and proudly show all of the guests what we had been rehearsing the whole week during our workshops.



**Student musicians
on stage. Source :
Zoe.**



The participants had a lot of positive things to say about the event. A student from our school expressed that : “My favorite thing in the festival is the choir rehearsals in the morning. I like it how, after the rehearsals, the songs sound so much because we harmonize.”

A student from the European School of Luxembourg added : “I really like the fact that we did workshops and even a bit of tourism. I also liked the organization of it; we managed to do so many things in a few days. I think this proves that everyone was acting professional.”

Another student, this time from the European School of Munich, pointed out that she did not know anything about the event until she came here. “I’m happy I came. I appreciate the amount of organization that went into it. Some people know each other, some people don’t, but everyone is meeting new people and building bridges between the different schools.”

These interviews do not only go to demonstrate the professionalism of the organisers and of the participants, but also that the goal of this festival was achieved. A strong connection was built between the students from different countries, just as it had been envisioned.



The delegation from the European School of Strasbourg.



AN INSIGHT ON LANA DEL REY'S LATEST ALBUM

Alexia KING S7-EN

Released on March 24th 2023, Lana Del Rey's new album "Did you know that there's a tunnel under Ocean Boulevard ?" (DYKTTATUOB) was an instant hit. The album consists of 14 songs and two Interludes. The list of featuring artists is impressive : Judah Smith, Jon Batiste, SYML, RIOPY, Father John Misty, Bleachers, and Tommy Genesis.

Every album Lana has released so far has its own personality and universe attached to it. In this album we find a very personal world, with topics covered including her family, religion, personal experiences and wondering if she will ever have a child of her own.

The three singles released beforehand gave us a brief introduction to the album. The album's lead single "Did you know that there's a tunnel under Ocean Blvd" (December 7th, 2022) is a slow ballad about how she doesn't want to be forgotten like the tunnel under Ocean Blvd (Los Angeles). "Don't forget me like the tunnel under Ocean Boulevard."



Cover of Lana del Rey's newest album.

The second single was "A&W" (February 14th, 2023) It is an extremely personal and deeply emotional song about her experience involving rape and conditional love. "If I told you I was raped, do you really think anybody would think I didn't ask for it?" The third lead single to be released was "The Grants" (March 14th, 2023), a personal song about her and her family, as her real birth name is Elizabeth Grant.



As I mentioned earlier in the introduction the album has two interludes : “Judah Smith Interlude” and “Jon Batiste Interlude”. The “Judah Smith Interlude” is a speech full of conviction about the difference between love and lust. This interlude has to be related to the personal experience brought up in the song “A&W” where Lana talks about being raped and how “Jimmy on love me when he wanna’ get high”. In fact, the Judah Smith Interlude comes just after “A&W”, as a smooth transition considering they follow the same theme. The next song on the album is “Candy Necklaces” which is a soft love song, that then transitions to “Jon Batiste Interlude” that is all about the wonderful feeling of falling in love. It has a strong positive vibe to it. The order of the songs gives a message of hope, since she goes from singing about being conditionally loved to feeling loved in a genuine and unconditional manner.

The most personal song on the album is actually “Fingertips”. Lana Del Rey described the song as an ongoing tale about current events going on in her life. The song is mostly centered around her family. It is intentionally very wordy, to show the emotional baggage she carries. She makes it clear that she has a lot to say. She goes on about her childhood trauma. “What kind of mother was she to say I’d end up in institutions?”. She frequently refers to wanting a child of her own, concluding that she could not be mentally stable enough. She also says a lot to her sister Caroline, who was a child and who she wants to protect. She also mentions her brother Charlie. “Charlie, stop smoking.” The line seems hypocritical as Lana herself smokes but she does this to protect him from following in her footsteps.

The album is soft, slow and long. A deeply personal art piece, well thought out via the order and themes of the songs. Despite the wordiness of some songs (there are too many words at times), the album is a very pleasant and emotional listen. The melodies are fantastic, with piano, strings, and acoustic guitar accompanying her singing. I would recommend this album to everyone for a relaxing 77 minutes of emotion.



DIE WIRTSCHAFTSWUNDERFRAU

AENNE BURDA

Zoe Timmerbeil / Layla Irla-Achkor - S3DE

Eine Unternehmerin aus der Region, die die europäische Nachkriegsgeschichte auf ihre ganz eigene Weise mitgeprägt hat und zugleich ihrer Zeit voraus war.

Geboren 1909 in Offenburg gründete Aenne Burda nach dem 2. Weltkrieg gegen alle Widerstände ihren Modeverlag „burda moden“. Damals war es noch sehr untypisch, dass eine Frau beruflich und unternehmerisch eigene Wege geht.



Aenne Burda vor ihrem Verlag im Jahr 1973

Selbst ihr Ehemann Franz Burda war skeptisch und meinte zu ihr: „Die Leute brauchen keine Schnittmuster. Sie brauchen Brot“. Doch Aenne Burda hatte ein Gespür dafür, nach was die Frauen sich sehnten und sie entgegnete ihm: „Franz, die Frauen träumen von Sinnlichkeit und Eleganz, davon, dass das Leben wieder losgeht.“ Aenne Burda war so überzeugt von ihrer Geschäftsidee, dass sie selbst große wirtschaftliche Risiken in Kauf nahm, um ihre Idee zu verwirklichen.

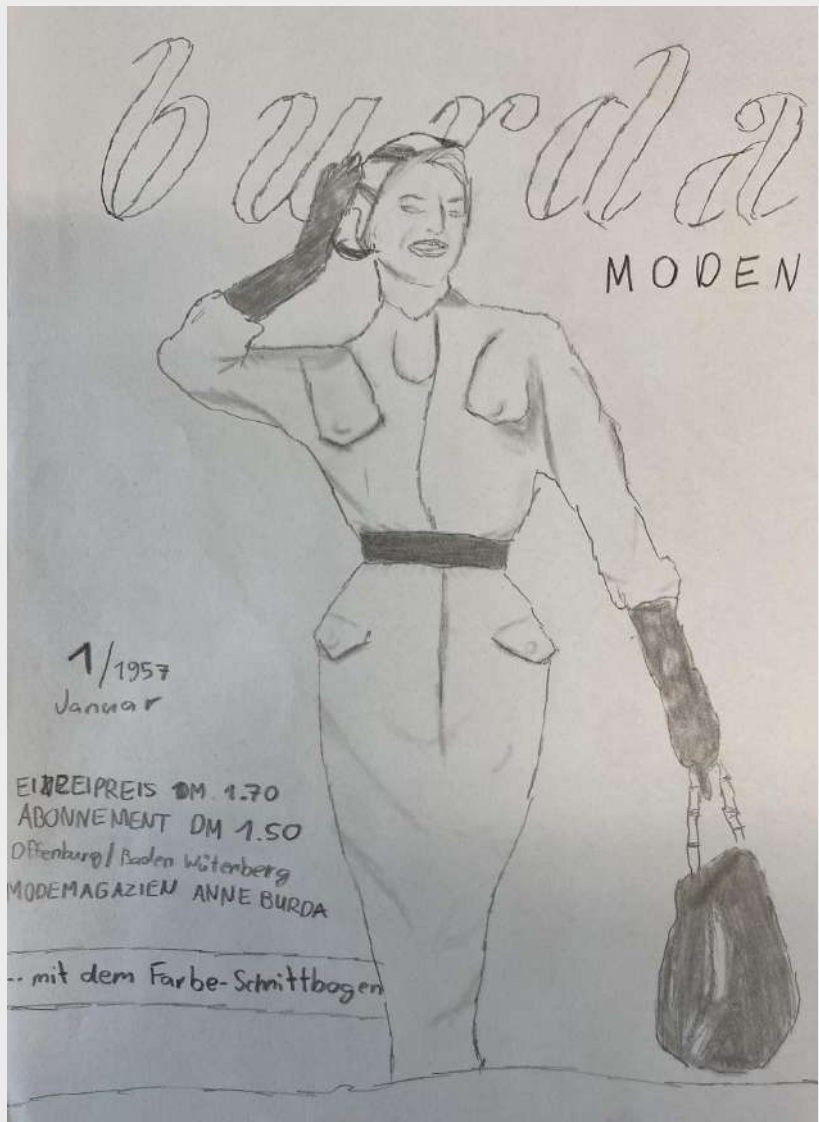
Mit burda moden brachte sie ab 1950 ein Modemagazin mit Schnittmustern in die Zeitschriftenläden und Kioske, auf deren Grundlage sich die Frauen Kleider, Röcke und Mäntel für wenig Geld selbst nähen konnten. Die Zeitschrift war schnell ein großer Erfolg. Im Jahr 1968 hatte die sie eine weltweite Auflage von 1,5 Mio. und war zeitweise die größte Modezeitschrift der Welt.



Anne Burda und Raissa Gorbatschowa im Jahr 1987 in Moskau

Aber Anne Burda schrieb nicht nur als Unternehmerin Geschichte. Sie trug mit ihrem Unternehmen auch zur europäischen Annäherung von Ost und West in Zeiten des Kalten Krieges und schließlich zu dessen Ende bei.

Ab 1987 wurde die Zeitschrift burda moden als erste westliche Zeitschrift in russischer Sprache in der Sowjetunion verkauft. Michael Gorbatschow, der damalige Präsident der Sowjetunion sagte einmal über Anne Burda: „Frau Burda gehörte zu denjenigen, die uns als Erste bei den damals in der UdSSR entstandenen Schwierigkeiten zu Hilfe kamen. Mit aller ihrer Energie unterstützte sie die in unserem Land eingeleiteten Reformen.“



Zeichnung von Layla Irla-Achkor

Anne Burda starb im Jahr 2005 in ihrer Heimatstadt Offenburg.



L'EUROPE ET LA MIGRATION

Lucas Foreau - S2FR

QUELLES SONT LES PRINCIPALES DESTINATIONS DES DEMANDEURS D'ASILE ?

La France, l'Allemagne et l'Espagne ont été les trois premiers pays en terme d'accueil des migrants en 2021. Ils ont à eux trois accueilli 28% des migrants venant en Europe. En tout en 2021, il y a eu 632 300 demandes venant de 140 pays. Entre 2000 et 2021, l'Allemagne est le pays qui a accueilli le plus de migrants de tous les pays de l'Union Européenne : quelque 13,6 millions de demandeurs d'asile (c'est à peine 1 million de personnes en moins que toute la population du Zimbabwe). A titre de comparaison, entre 2000 et 2020, la France a accueilli 7,5 millions de demandeurs.

QUELS SONT LES DROITS D'UN MIGRANT EN EUROPE

Les migrants ont le droit à une éducation primaire et secondaire, à des soins pédiatriques, d'urgence et psychologiques. Ils ont le droit aux services sociaux, tels que le service de protection de l'enfance, le logement, le service d'orientation à l'emploi.



QUELLES SONT LES DIFFERENTES DIFFICULTÉS QUE RENCONTRENT LES MIGRANTS EN VENANT EN EUROPE ?

Il y a le problème de la politique de chaque pays qui peut changer d'année en année. Malheureusement, des fois les migrants sont confrontés à des conditions de vie insalubres, n'ont pas accès au minimum vital (nourriture, eau, argent) ou sont victimes d'esclavagisme de la part des passeurs. Ils peuvent aussi être arrêtés par les gardes-frontières. Beaucoup de migrants essaient chaque année de rejoindre l'Europe par la mer Méditerranée, ce qui est très dangereux car souvent ils se font emportés par le courant mais ne sont pas tout le temps sauvés à temps.



Ocean Viking sauvetage d'immigrant en mer. source : Var-Matin



FAST FASHION

Léna CARY-GUTMANN - S6DE

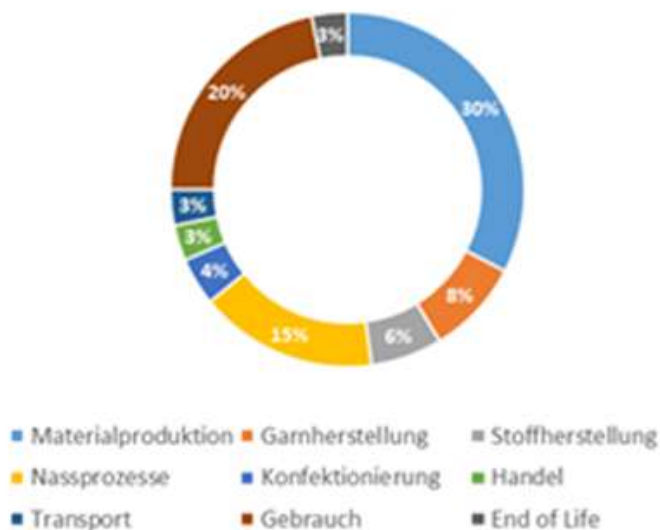
Fast Fashion ist eine Design-, Herstellungs- und Marketingmethode, die darin besteht, viele Kleidungsstücke in großen Mengen zu produzieren. Die Produzenten ahmen trendige Markenmodelle nach, benutzen dafür aber minderwertige Materialien und verkaufen dies zu attraktiven Preisen. Ihr Ziel ist es also, viel zu minimalen Kosten zu produzieren.

WELCHE MARKEN GEHÖREN ZUR FAST-FASHION-INDUSTRIE?

Shein, Boohoo, H&M, Zara, Pull and Bear, Bershka.

Die hohe Produktion-Menge, das Waschen und das Trocknen dieser Kleider verbraucht sehr viel Energie. Dafür werden meistens fossile Energien wie Erdöl oder Kohle benutzt. 10% der weltweiten Treibhausgase werden der Fast-Fashion-Industrie zugeschrieben. Es ist also ein ernst zu nehmendes Problem, da schnelllebige Mode eine wichtige Rolle im bei der Beschleunigung des Klimawandels spielt.

Anteil Treibhausgas-Emissionen nach Lebenszyklusstufe Textilien (2018)



<https://saubere-kleidung.de>

WAS SIND DIE FOLGEN?

Die Fast-Fashion produziert große Mengen an Treibhausgasen, was natürlich unsere Erde schädigt und zum Klimawandel beiträgt.

HOHER WASSERVERBRAUCH:

Weltweit wird das Wasser immer knapper und es stellt etwas sehr Wertvolleres dar, worauf wir mehr achten müssen. Doch die Fast-Fashion-Industrie benötigt sehr große Mengen an Wasser.



Man kann sich den hohen Wasserverbrauch für die Produktion der Kleider kaum vorstellen.



<https://exit-fast-fashion.de>

Ein normales Baumwolle T-Shirt benötigt beispielsweise bei der Herstellung 2.700 Liter Wasser. Jeans benötigen noch mehr Wasser, ungefähr 11.000 Liter. Wenn man sich also seine Garderobe ansieht, stellt man schnell fest, dass astronomische Mengen an Wasser dafür verbraucht wurden, und denkt vielleicht noch einmal darüber nach, wenn man sich neue

Kleidung kaufen möchte, ob man bestimmte Kleidungsstücke wirklich braucht.



<https://recyclingportal.eu><https://exit-fast-fashion.de>

WAS STECKT IN UNSERE KLEIDUNG?

Unsere Kleider bestehen größtenteils aus synthetischen Fasern wie Nylon, Polyacryl oder Polyester. Die Grundstoffe dieser Fasern sind Erdöl, Erdgas und Kohle; alles nur fossile Energien. Doch es werden immer mehr synthetische Fasern zur Herstellung unserer Kleidung benutzt, was fatale Folgen hat.

FOLGEN: Da unsere Kleidungsstücke aus Kunstfasern wie beispielsweise Polyester bestehen, sind sie einerseits pflegeleicht und somit praktisch. Aber andererseits setzen sie viel Mikroplastik in der Umwelt frei.



Wie werden diese Mikroplastikpartikeln freigesetzt?

Sie gelangen durch das Waschen unserer Kleider in das Abwasser. Somit kontaminieren sie das Grundwasser, unsere Böden und die Meere. Man schätzt, dass das Waschen dieser Kunstfaserkleidung $\frac{1}{3}$ des Mikroplastiks im Meer verursacht.



<https://www.newsecuritybeat.org>

RIESIGE MÜLLBERGE AUS KLEIDER:

Fast-Fashion ist eine Herstellungsmethode, die darin besteht, viel, oft und in großen Mengen zu produzieren. Die Produzenten folgen Trends, die sich immer schneller ändern. Doch die Konsumenten folgen diesen Trends und kaufen sich neue Kleider, die zur aktuellen Mode passen. Die Konsumenten haben also große Stapeln von Kleidern im Schrank, die sie nur sehr kurz oder manchmal auch gar nicht getragen haben.



Doch da fast nur noch minderwertige (Chemikalien?) Materialien zur Produktion dieser Kleidung benutzt werden, wird das Recyclen dieser Kleider immer schwieriger. Somit wird die Mehrheit dieser Kleider von den Konsumenten entsorgt und dann verbrannt.

In einigen Teilen der Welt gibt es Städte, die wie riesige Müllhalden aussehen, Städte, in denen Menschen unter Kleider-Abfällen zusammenbrechen.

AUSBEUTUNGEN IHRER ANGESTELLTE/ARBEITSKONDITIONEN DER ANGESTELLTEN:

Die meisten Fast-Fashion-Firmen haben ihre Produktion in Billiglohnländer wie Indien, China oder Vietnam verlagert.



„In Ghana: Die ökologischen und humanitären Verwüstungen durch westliche Altkleider



Durch die Verwendung von Produkten minderwertiger Qualität und billiger Arbeitskräfte, die sie unterbezahlen, gelingt es den Herstellern, Kleidung zu niedrigen Preisen anzubieten. Doch die Arbeiter*innen in diesen Fabriken werden meistens ausgebeutet.

In diesem Bereich werden vor allem Frauen beschäftigt, denn von den 75 Millionen Textilarbeiter/innen sind 60 Millionen Frauen. Die Angestellten müssen mehr als die erlaubten Stunden arbeiten: zwischen zwölf bis sechzehn Stunden pro Tag!

Dafür werden die sie auch nicht angemessen bezahlt; sie erhalten ungefähr 1,5 Cent pro Kleidungsstück.



Die Frauen sind nicht die einzigen, die ausgenutzt werden, sondern dies betrifft leider auch viele Kinder. Laut der Weltweitorganisation der Arbeit würden 79 Millionen Kinder zwischen 5 und 17 unter gefährlichen und illegalen Bedingungen arbeiten.

Außerdem stellen diese hohen Arbeitszeiten eine große Gefahr dar, denn die Konzentration sinkt und somit steigt auch die Verletzungsgefahr; vor allem, wenn die Fabriken nicht den westlichen Sicherheitsstandards entsprechen.

Zu oft werden die Arbeitsbedingungen der Arbeiter und ihrer Sicherheit vernachlässigt. Dies haben wir zum Beispiel am 24. April 2013 in Bangladesch in einer Textilfabrik gesehen. Trotz des Vorhandenseins von Rissen in der Mauer der Fabrik, mussten die Angestellten ihre Arbeit fortsetzen. Diese Fabrik ist danach zusammengebrochen und von den 5000 Mitarbeitern starben 1126 und 2000 wurden verletzt.



WAS KANN MAN DAGEGEN TUN? WAS SIND DIE ALTERNATIVEN?

Weniger kaufen, aber besser!

Es ist offensichtlich wichtig, weniger zu konsumieren. Man sollte sich vor dem Kauf richtig überlegen, ob uns das Kleidungsstück gefällt, ob man es wirklich tragen wird und nicht einfach nur ein paarmal, weil es momentan im Trend ist. Es ist natürlich immer besser, sich den Herkunftsort der Kleidung anzusehen sowie die Komposition und lokale Kleider mit möglichst wenig umweltschädlichen Stoffen zu bevorzugen.

Second Hand kaufen!

Second Hand-Verkauf wird immer mehr genutzt! Ob man in Secondhand-Läden kauft, im Internet oder auf Apps wie beispielsweise Vinted, dies wird immer zugänglicher. Dies ermöglicht es, alte Kleidungsstückewieder wieder zum Leben zu erwecken sowie einzigartige Stücke zu entdecken. Außerdem spart man damit meist viel Geld und es ist viel umweltfreundlicher.

Weiterverkaufen:

Wenn unsere Kleidung uns nicht mehr gefällt, kann man es sie, anstatt sie wegzuworfen, auf Second-hand-Apps verkaufen, beispielsweise auf Vinted. Somit verdient man Geld, indem man seinen Kleidungsstücken ein zweites Leben schenkt. Außerdem ist es umweltfreundlicher.

Kleidung spenden:

Wenn man Kleidungsstücke hat, die in einem guten Zustand sind, kann man sie Organisationen wie beispielsweise Emmaüs oder dem Roten Kreuz spenden. Hiermit tut man eine gute Tat, indem man bedürftigen Menschen Kleidung zur Verfügung stellt, Platz schafft und unserem Planeten etwas Gutes tut.

Kleidungsstücke reparieren/gestalten:

Manche Kleider nutzen sich mit der Zeit ab und gehen kaputt. Wenn sie uns am Herzen liegen, kann man sie reparieren oder sogar sie auf seine Weise anpassen, um Kleidungsstücke zu haben, die zu einem passen.



LES ACTUS DES DERNIERS MOIS

Lucas Foreau - S2FR

ZOOM SUR LA RÉFORME DES RETRAITES.

La réforme des retraites a été adoptée grâce au 49.3, un article de la Constitution française qui stoppe le vote mais qui n'est pas sans conséquences. L'assemblée nationale peut ensuite déposer des motions de censure et si elles sont votées à la majorité, le gouvernement doit démissionner. Cependant, les deux motions de censure n'ont pas été votées à la majorité et le Conseil constitutionnel (le conseil qui vérifie que les lois adoptées respectent bien la constitution) a validé la réforme. L'âge de la retraite est donc toujours de 62 ans mais s'allongera petit à petit jusqu'à 64 ans en 2030

SURVIVRE 30 JOURS DANS LA JUNGLE D'AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.

En Bolivie, un homme a survécu pendant 30 jours en mangeant des insectes, des vers et autres bêtes trouvées dans la forêt et en buvant son urine. Il récoltait de l'eau dès qu'il pleuvait à l'aide de ses bottes. Il s'était perdu lors d'une partie de chasse et aurait perdu 17kg.

LE PREMIER TRAITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE PROTECTION DE LA HAUTE MER EST SIGNÉ.

Les états membres de l'ONU ont signé le premier traité international de protection de la haute mer, après plus de 15 ans de discussions. L'accord vise à protéger la biodiversité et encadrer le partage des ressources. La haute mer commence là où finissent les zones maritimes gérées par les états, soit à 370 km des côtes.

LA SILICON VALLEY BANK.

La Silicon Valley bank est une banque qui investissait dans les jeunes start up de la Silicon Valley et elle a fait faillite à la mi-mars.

**Silicon Valley Bank
Headquarters. Source :
ABC News**



UN VACCIN CONTRE LE CANCER.

L'entreprise pharmaceutique Moderna, qui a développé un des principaux vaccins contre le covid-19, a fait savoir à la presse qu'elle sortirait un vaccin contre le cancer et les maladies cardiaques "d'ici la fin de la décennie".



GUERRE EN UKRAINE.

Depuis le 24 février 2022, la Russie a lancé une invasion de l'Ukraine. Depuis, nombreux sont les pays du monde entier à avoir demandé d'arrêter cette guerre aux portes de l'Europe. Depuis le début de l'invasion, des crimes de guerre ont été constatés (les crimes de guerre, c'est par exemple quand l'armée d'un pays exécute les civils du pays où se situe la guerre). Après plusieurs enquêtes, la Cour pénale internationale a lancé le 17 mars 2023 un mandat d'arrêt contre Vladimir Poutine, l'actuel dirigeant de la Russie, pour crime de guerre de déportation d'enfants vers la Russie.

URANUS ENFIN EN PHOTO.

La Nasa, l'agence spatiale américaine, a publié la première image d'Uranus prise par le télescope spatial James Webb, le plus puissant jamais construit. Le télescope a capturé 11 des 13 anneaux de glace de la planète, dont 2 des plus difficiles à observer.

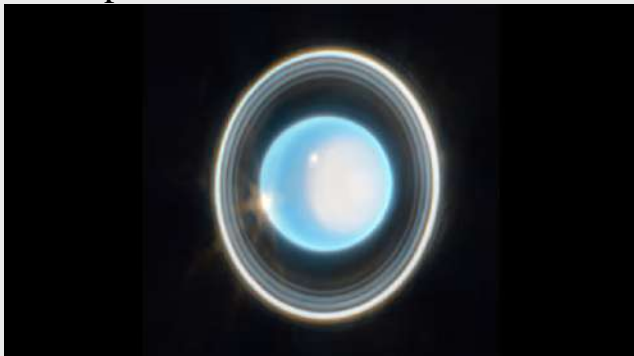


Photo d'Uranus. Source : France Info.

SAUVETAGE IMPRESSIONNANT.

Le navire "Ocean Viking", un bateau de l'association SOS Méditerranée, a sauvé 153 réfugiés aux alentours de Malte. L'opération s'est déroulée en 3 sauvetages et a été effectuée en à peine 7h. L'opération a eu lieu grâce à une alerte sur la ligne téléphonique "Alarm Phone" gérée par une ONG, pour les personnes en détresse en mer.



Photo du "Ocean Viking".
Source : France Bleu.

LE FEU JAUNE POUR LES PIÉTONS BIENTOT A STRASBOURG.

Un feu jaune va être installé dans 7 villes de France, dont Strasbourg. Ce feu jaune pour les piétons équivaut au feu orange pour les voitures. Le feu aiderait les piétons à savoir quand ils peuvent s'engager afin de ne pas rester bloqués en plein milieu de la route quand le feu passe au rouge. Ce feu permettrait également d'éviter beaucoup d'accidents de la route. L'année dernière en France, 484 piétons ont perdu la vie et 2000 ont été gravement blessés.



HAUT-KARABAGH / ARTSAKH - UN PROBLÈME CAUCASIEN

Mark Kulikov - S5EN

La question du Artsakh (en arménien) ou Karabagh (en azéri) est une problématique qui touche la région caucasienne, qui se trouve entre l'Asie et l'Europe, sur la route commerciale entre l'UE et l'Asie de l'Est.

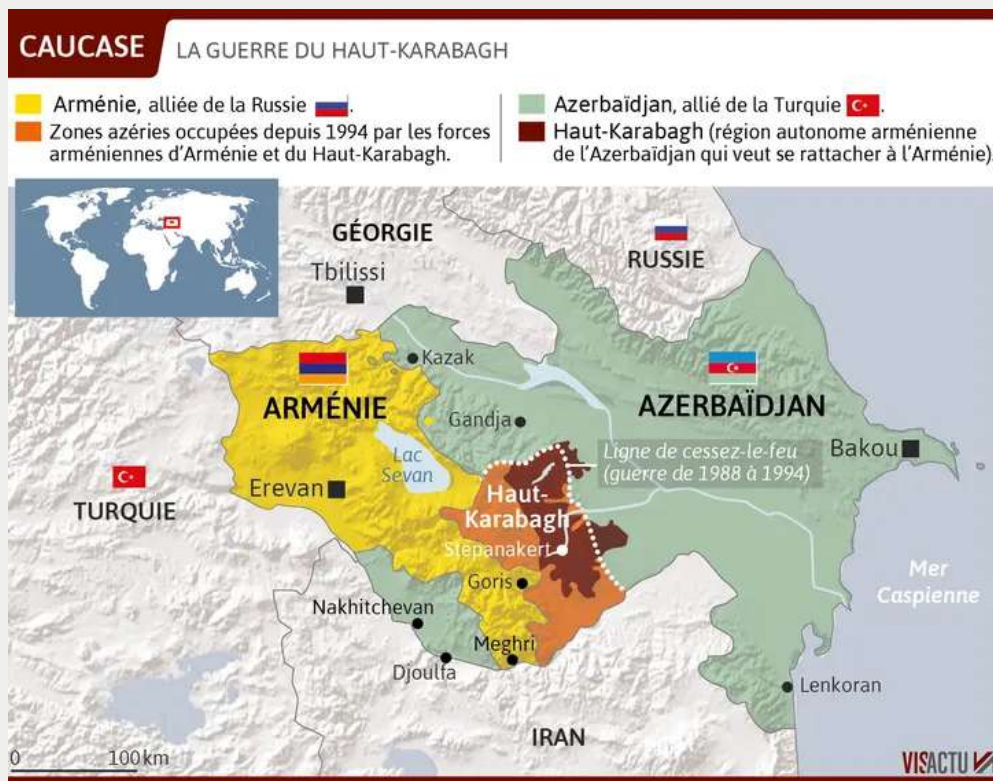
Actuellement, il est presque impossible de savoir à qui appartient la région de Karabagh. A d'autres époques, elle faisait partie de la Grande-Arménie (un royaume arménien antique) et du Chivran (un état monarchique azéri au Moyen-âge). Aujourd'hui, on peut diviser le Karabagh en 2 parties : le Bas-Karabagh (qui se caractérise par des vallées) et le Haut-Karabagh (montagneux). Mais il ne s'agit pas seulement d'une division géographique, c'est aussi culturel : dans le Bas-Karabagh, la majorité de la population est azérie. Dans le Haut-Karabagh aujourd'hui, 99,74% de la population est arménienne (selon l'information du gouvernement de la République d'Artsakh).

Il est facile de deviner la raison du conflit : c'est la division de la population.

Les personnes d'origine arménienne veulent que la région fasse partie de l'Arménie mais les Azéris ne le souhaitent pas.

Le conflit a commencé au début du XX siècle, après la révolution russe (1917). Les trois pays de Transcaucasie (Géorgie, Arménie et Azerbaïdjan) ont obtenu l'indépendance ; l'Artsakh a alors été occupé par l'Azerbaïdjan. Mais finalement, les trois pays de Transcaucasie ont été occupés par l'Union Soviétique, tout en conservant un statut pseudo-autonome. Le conflit du Karabagh a été mis en sourdine pendant les décennies suivantes par la dictature du régime soviétique.

Tout a recommencé un peu avant la chute de l'URSS, quand Mikhaïl Gorbatchev a décidé de rendre son pays plus libre et démocratique. Grâce à ses réformes, les gens ont obtenu le droit d'afficher leurs opinions et les problèmes entre les deux nations sont revenus sur le devant de la scène



Historique du conflit dans le Haut-Karabakh. Source : France Info.

Juste après la déclaration d'indépendance de l'Azerbaïdjan en novembre 1991, le gouvernement azéri a annulé le statut d'autonomie du Haut-Karabagh. Après cela, entre 1992 et 1994, il y a eu la première guerre du Karabagh.

Après cette guerre, la région est devenue de-facto indépendante sous le contrôle de la République autoproclamée d'Artsakh qui contrôlait aussi d'autres régions azéries, Mais en 2020, après la sanglante seconde guerre du Haut-Karabagh, l'Azerbaïdjan a rendu 80% du territoire contrôlé par la République d'Artsakh.

Aujourd'hui la problème demeure.

J'ai choisi cette thématique pour mon article car le 12 décembre 2022, l'Azerbaïdjan a commencé un blocus du Haut-Karabagh qui est toujours d'actualité aujourd'hui.

140 000 personnes sont bloquées et n'ont pas accès à l'électricité et à l'aide humanitaire de l'Arménie. Les hôpitaux ne peuvent pas acheter de nouveaux médicaments. Le Parlement européen a adopté une résolution sur la violation des droits humains au Haut-Karabagh. Le Parlement demande la levée du blocus mais le gouvernement a rejeté cette proposition, prolongeant ainsi cette crise humanitaire inhumaine.



LE SAVIEZ-VOUS ? DID YOU KNOW ? WUSSTEST DU ?

Elinor Dörries - S5DE

DID YOU KNOW...?

That a tortoise species, called indian Star Tortoise has the shape of a Gömböc. This is a shape that only has one stable equilibrium point. This means that this species always find itself on its feet.

SAVIEZ-VOUS...?

La surface de l'intestin grêle est impressionnante : 300 à 400 m² (surface d'un court de tennis) pour une longueur moyenne de 6 mètres ! Ceci s'explique par les nombreux plis et ramifications internes de la paroi intestinale.

WUSSTEST DU...?

Dass Nacktmulle kein Krebs bekommen. Wissenschaftler sind sich nicht sicher warum dies der Fall ist.

WUSSTEST DU...?



Dass die blaue Ozeanschnecke (Glaucus Atlanticus) sich von Nesseltieren, so wie Segel- und Staatsqualen ernährt. Diese sind giftig, anstatt darunter zu leiden, nimmt sie das Gift auf und hat so selbst Schutz.

SAVIEZ-VOUS...?

Que pendant des siècles les Européens pensaient que la Californie était une île, avant de la découvrir entièrement.

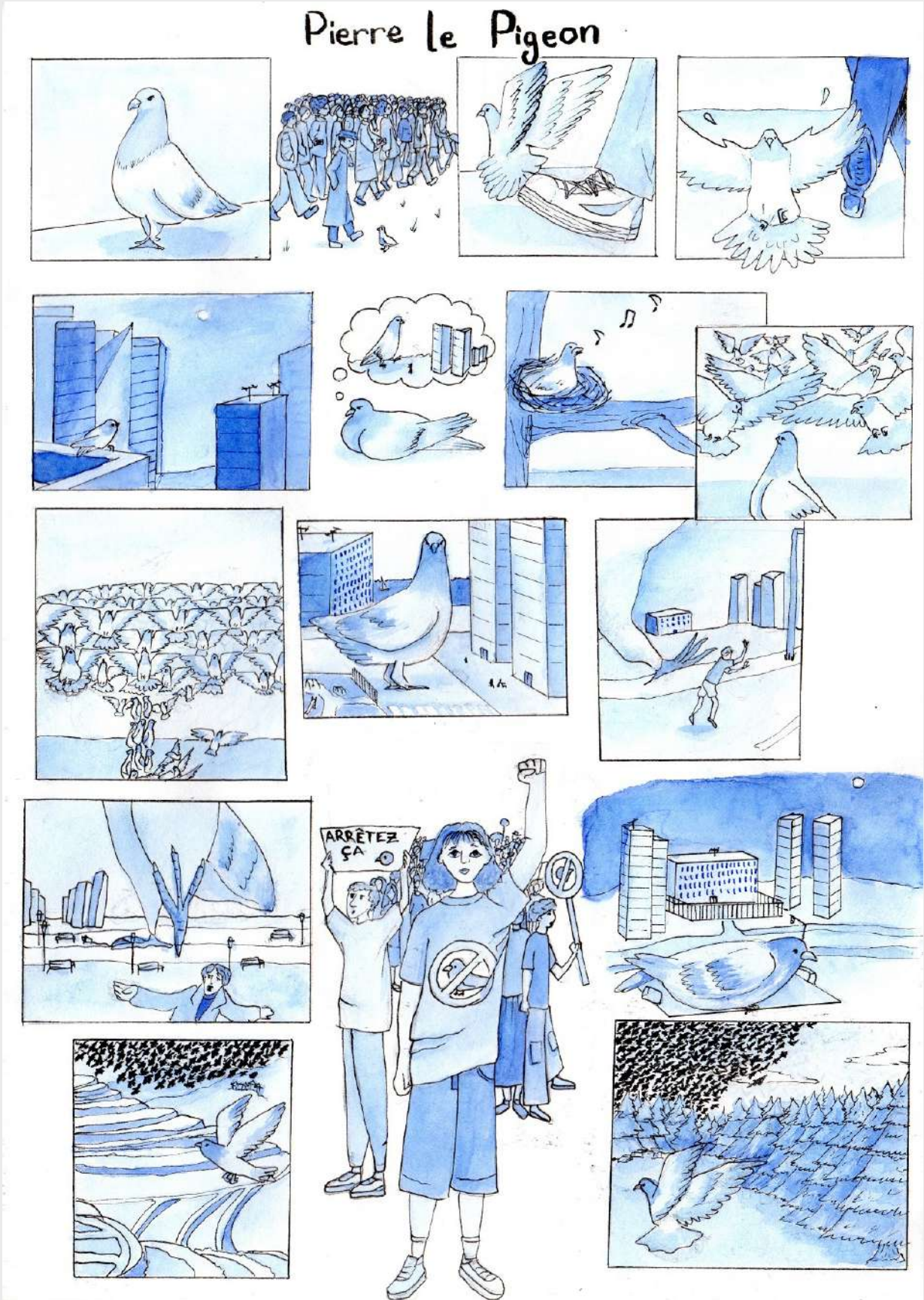
DID YOU KNOW...?

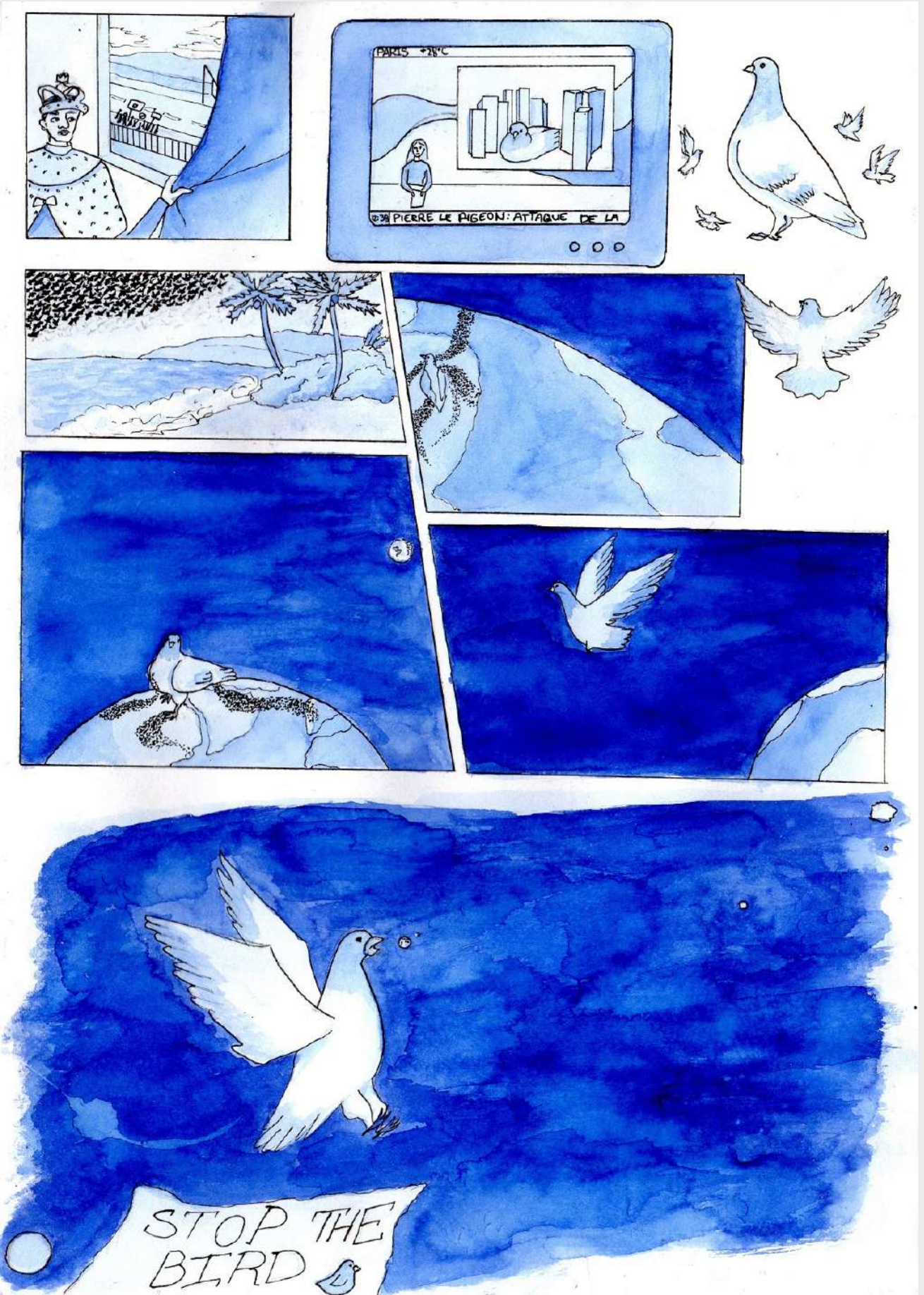
That Rolls Pollies/Pill bugs/Slaters (Armadillidiidae) are the only terrestrial crustaceans. Other crustaceans include crabs, lobsters, shrimp, etc...



UN COMIC STRIP GAGNANT

Début mai 2023, Vera Abubakirova (S3EN) a remporté le "Petit Fauve d'Argent" au concours de la BD scolaire au célèbre Festival d'Angoulême. Bravo à elle !

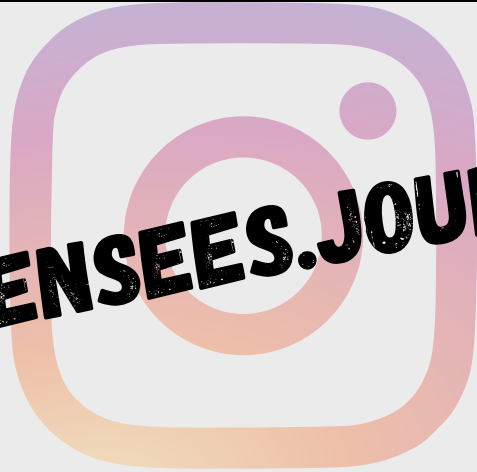






PUBLICITÉ LIBRE POUR LES ÉLÈVES DE L'EES

@PENSEES.JOURNAL



EXPO DANS LE HALL DE L'EES

D'ici et
d'ailleurs :
l'Europe et moi

À PARTIR DU 23 MAI 2023

Share your work!

Is there a poem, short story, essay or any other work you are proud of? Well come share it! Anonymously or not :) Send it to us!





THE STORY OF GENDER

Zlata Steeves - S5EN

Gender! It's.... complicated to say the least. To start off, what is gender?

According to the World Health Organization, *gender refers to the characteristics of women, men, girls and boys that are socially constructed.* The Merriam-Webster dictionary calls it *the behavioral, cultural, or psychological traits typically associated with one sex.*

Although gender centers around sex, they are not the same thing. If they were then we would only identify with the gender assigned to our sex, which not all of us do. According to the World Health Organization, *sex refers to the different biological and physiological characteristics of females, males and intersex persons, such as chromosomes, hormones and reproductive organs.*

In short, your gender is the expected behavior and social characteristics assigned to or associated with your sex by society, and sex describes the biological characteristics of your body, usually male or female. Gender is an artefact, that is a man-made concept applied to real life if you will, and sex is a fact.

To simplify things, we'll mainly be discussing gender identity in this article, as opposed to sexual identity, although the two are related.



*"L'esprit n'a pas de genre"
- Simone de Beauvoir*



Let's move on. Where does the idea of gender come from?

Until the 15th century in the English language, gender was a grammatical subclass, just like verbs, nouns, and adjectives. Lest we forget sexism existed long before (supposedly) Christ himself did. Try to name one female philosopher (or three, I dare you) from Ancient Times, then look at this quote from Shakespeare's Hamlet: "Frailty, thy name is woman."

It's a decidedly far-from original concept, to be honest, and to think here we are, eons later, struggling with the same thing. No rush though, we can wait a few thousand years more right? After all, it's not like men did it on purpose or anything. Now wait a second...

Anyways, around that time it expanded to refer to the heteronormal sexes, male and female, but it seems that modern (and mainly Western) gender roles were only established around the beginning of the 20th century, although they previously existed in various forms.

One good example is the explicit belief that women are the weaker sex, spread around by colonialist (and others, I'm sure) regimes and the "Victorian" ideals of gender. Gender-specific tasks have always been present in our culture, but suddenly there were RULES that came to dominate a frighteningly large portion of our planet, courtesy of colonization.

The rules were no longer specific to each culture, originating in the unique historical development of each culture and the beliefs or ways of its people. Nor were the rules in any way, shape or form designed to dismiss and belittle women or characteristics associated with our sex.

Before delving into debates about gender, we must be conscious of historical context and what gender means to each person. Most of the time, I feel like this:





Venez nous rejoindre!

Come join us!

Kommen Sie zu uns!

**We are open to all students
who wishes to share their talent!**

**Nous sommes ouverts à tous les élèves
qui souhaitent partager leur talent !**

**Wir sind offen für alle Studenten
die ihr Talent teilen möchten!**

Contact : journal.pensEES22@gmail.com

**Pour vous former aux
outils techniques et
formats d'écriture du
journalisme :**

<https://padlet.com/teghthesad/JournalEES>



ABONNEZ-VOUS !

PENSÉES

FREE

LE JOURNAL QU'IL VOUS FAUT !

SPORT

NATURE

ACTUALITÉ

SCIENCES

PSYCHOLOGIE

SOCIÉTÉ

CULTURE

SANTÉ

N'hésitez pas à retrouver le précédent numéro de PensEES ci-dessous sur le site de l'EES.



The illustrious history of Film Festivals

Actu 2023

The story of a hero

When a robot delivers you the pizza for Lunch

L'histoire de Kylian Mbappé

Le problème rapport au corps des adolescents

Plus loin que le simple Japon

Games, plaisir und Spaß